# WEST Search History

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DATE: Sunday, September 18, 2005

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|---|---|---|---|
| | *DB=PGPB,USPT,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ* | | |
| ☐ | L1 | =1994) | 1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

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| NEWS | 2 | | "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock |
| NEWS | 3 | JUL 20 | Powerful new interactive analysis and visualization software, STN AnaVist, now available |
| NEWS | 4 | AUG 11 | Derwent World Patents Index(R) web-based training during August |
| NEWS | 5 | AUG 11 | STN AnaVist workshops to be held in North America |
| NEWS | 6 | AUG 30 | CA/CAplus -Increased access to 19th century research documents |
| NEWS | 7 | AUG 30 | CASREACT - Enhanced with displayable reaction conditions |
| NEWS | 8 | SEP 09 | ACD predicted properties enhanced in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY |

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|---|---|
| NEWS EXPRESS | JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005 |
| NEWS HOURS | STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability |
| NEWS INTER | General Internet Information |
| NEWS LOGIN | Welcome Banner and News Items |
| NEWS PHONE | Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN |
| NEWS WWW | CAS World Wide Web Site (general information) |

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:48:59 ON 18 SEP 2005

=> FIL MEDLINE BIOSIS SCISEARCH EMBASE CA USPATFULL PCTFULL

| COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
|---|---|---|
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.21 | 0.21 |

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005


FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005
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FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005
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=> s (plasmid or vector?) (p) ((ribonucleotid? or deoxyribonucle? or nucleot?) (5n) modifi?)
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L1       13002 (PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (P) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLE? OR NUCLEOT?) (5N) MODIFI?)

=> s l1 and (py<=1994)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L2         756 L1 AND (PY<=1994)

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3          674 DUP REM L2 (82 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and ((plasmid or vector?) (s) ((ribonucleotid? or deoxyribonucle? or nucleot?) (5n) modifi?))
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L4         265 L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (S) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLE? OR NUCLEOT?) (5N) MODIFI?))

=> s l3 and ((plasmid or vector?) (5n) ((ribonucleotid? or deoxyribonucle? or nucleot?) (5n) modifi?))
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L5          63 L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (5N) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLE? OR NUCLEOT?) (5N) MODIFI?))

=> d l5 1-3 kwik ibib abs
'KWIK' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ibib abs

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 63     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   89372161     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 2549807
TITLE:              A simple and efficient method for the oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis using **plasmid** DNA template and phosphorothioate-**modified nucleotide**
AUTHOR:             Sugimoto M; Esaki N; Tanaka H; Soda K
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University, Japan.
SOURCE:             Analytical biochemistry, **(1989 Jun)** 179 (2) 309-11.
                    Journal code: 0370535. ISSN: 0003-2697.
PUB. COUNTRY:       United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:           English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19900309
Entered Medline: 19891004

AB We have developed a simple and efficient method for oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis with double-stranded (**plasmid**) DNA as a template. The template was simply and rapidly prepared by cell lysis and the following DNA denaturation with alkali. The chain elongation was performed with phosphorothioate-**modified nucleotide** at 37 degrees C. After the selective digestion of original DNA with NciI and exonuclease III, the desired mutated gene was obtained at a high frequency (about 70%).

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 63 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87169720 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2435916
TITLE: Actions of the anticodon arm in translation on the phenotypes of RNA mutants.
AUTHOR: Yarus M; Cline S W; Wier P; Breeden L; Thompson R C
CONTRACT NUMBER: GM30881 (NIGMS)
SOURCE: Journal of molecular biology, **(1986 Nov 20)** 192 (2) 235-55.
Journal code: 2985088R. ISSN: 0022-2836.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900303
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19870506

AB In previous publications, we have shown that it is practical to study the translational activity of tRNAs by replacement and alteration of the anticodon arm sequence of the genus on a **plasmid** clone. Experiments in which the anticodon arm sequence is transplanted between tRNA genes suggest that the translational activity is determined by these sequences. We have therefore made every variant of the anticodon loop and the three base-pairs of the stem proximal to the loop, in order to resolve the relation between the structure of Su7Am tRNATrp, and its function. All derivatives conserved the normal secondary structure of the molecule, which was known to be essential for translational activity. The probability of translation of the amber codon by these suppressors is measured in this work. This translational activity in vivo is rationalized in terms of data on the copy numbers of the **plasmid** clones, the **nucleotide modifications** of the tRNAs, the steady-state level of the mature tRNA, and the aminoacylation of these molecules. **Nucleotide modification** levels vary among these tRNAs, giving information about the specificities of modification systems that make O-methylribose, pseudouridine, and modified A in the anticodon arm. However, for this series of tRNAs, none of these modifications has a strong effect on translational efficiency of the tRNAs. A few of the substitutions reduce aminoacylation of the tRNAs with glutamine, as determined by comparison of suppression in normal strains and related strains, which have 25-fold elevated levels of the glutaminyl-tRNA synthetase (GlnRS). The substitutions that have the largest effect on GlnRS action are, unexpectedly, purines for conserved pyrimidines on the 5' side of the anticodon loop. Data on the concentrations of tRNA in vivo suggest that the anticodon loop and helix contribute similarly to the determination of the steady-state level of the tRNAs. This level varies sevenfold, though all tRNAs are processed from a homologous precursor made from the same transcription unit. Effects on levels appear to be mediated by changes in anticodon arm structure. A

robust equation that relates aminoacyl-tRNA levels to suppressor efficiency is developed in order to resolve effects on tRNA levels and on ribosomal steps: E = A/(K + A), where E is efficiency, A is aminoacyl-tRNA concentration, and K is the effective concentration, or cellular tRNA content required for an individual tRNA to have an efficiency of 0.50. The tRNAs vary in their intrinsic ability to function on the ribosome (represented by K), after other influences have been normalized. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 63 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77165142 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 856787
TITLE: New R **plasmid**-mediated restriction-**modification** system of **deoxyribonucleic** acid conferred by group E R **plasmids**.
AUTHOR: Arai T; Aoki T
SOURCE: Journal of bacteriology, **(1977 Apr)** 130 (1) 529-31.
Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19770622
AB A new R **plasmid**-mediated restriction-**modification** system of **deoxyribonucleic** acid was identified. This system is specific for group E **plasmids** which have been detected in unidentified marine Vibrio fish pathogens.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:48:59 ON 18 SEP 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, CA, USPATFULL, PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005
L1 13002 S (PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (P) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLE?
L2 756 S L1 AND (PY<=1994)
L3 674 DUP REM L2 (82 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 265 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (S) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRI
L5 63 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (5N) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYR

=> s l5 and expression vector
L6 23 L5 AND EXPRESSION VECTOR

=> d l6 ibib abs 1-3

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:219165 CA
TITLE: Direct molecular cloning of a modified eukaryotic cytoplasmic DNA virus genome
INVENTOR(S): Dorner, Friedrich; Scheiflinger, Friedrich; Falkner, Falko G.; Pfleiderer, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Immuno Aktiengesellschaft, Austria
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 252 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA 2076839 | AA | 19930227 | CA 1992-2076839 | 19920825 <-- |
| US 5445953 | A | 19950829 | US 1991-750080 | 19910826 |
| EP 561034 | A2 | 19930922 | EP 1992-113675 | 19920811 <-- |
| EP 561034 | A3 | 19950426 | | |
| EP 561034 | B1 | 19990609 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE | | | | |
| AT 181108 | E | 19990615 | AT 1992-113675 | 19920811 |
| NO 9203323 | A | 19930301 | NO 1992-3323 | 19920825 <-- |
| NO 310306 | B1 | 20010618 | | |
| AU 9221269 | A1 | 19930304 | AU 1992-21269 | 19920825 <-- |
| AU 652467 | B2 | 19940825 | | |
| HU 69927 | A2 | 19950928 | HU 1992-2737 | 19920825 |
| HU 219369 | B | 20010328 | | |
| BR 9203322 | A | 19930330 | BR 1992-3322 | 19920826 <-- |
| JP 06261763 | A2 | 19940920 | JP 1992-250826 | 19920826 <-- |
| FI 111384 | B1 | 20030715 | FI 1992-3828 | 19920826 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1991-750080 A | 19910826 |
| | | | US 1992-914738 A | 19920720 |

AB An extracellular method is disclosed for producing a modified genome of a eukaryotic cytoplasmic DNA virus, e.g., a poxvirus genome inserted with a foreign gene. The method allows higher yields of the recombinant viruses than the existing intracellular technologies. The method comprises direct modification of the genomic viral DNA and intracellular packaging of the modified viral DNA into virions with the aide of helper virus functions. Also disclosed are novel poxvirus vectors for direct mol. cloning of open reading frames into a restriction enzyme cleavage site that is unique in the vector. In one model poxvirus vector, the open reading frame is transcribed by a promoter located in the vector DNA upstream of a multiple cloning site comprised of several unique cleavage sites. Such poxvirus vectors can be used for producing biol. active polypeptides in a cell culture or delivering vaccine antigens directly into animal or human immune system. Expression of cDNA for prothrombin and variants of plasminogens of human and the cDNA for HIV gp160 using the vaccinia virus-derived vector prepared by this methods was demonstrated.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 23 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 112:49909 CA |
| TITLE: | Molecular cloning and expression of salmon pituitary hormones |
| AUTHOR(S): | Hew, Choy L.; Trinh, Khiet Yen; Du, Shao Jun; Song, Shiduo |
| CORPORATE SOURCE: | Res. Inst., Hosp. Sick Child., Toronto, ON, Can. |
| SOURCE: | Fish Physiology and Biochemistry (**1989**), 7(1-6), 375-80<br>CODEN: FPBIEP; ISSN: 0920-1742 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Journal |
| LANGUAGE: | English |

AB A cDNA library was prepared from chinook salmon pituitaries. Growth hormone (GH), prolactin (PRL), and the β subunit of gonadotropin (GTH) genes were screened using synthetic oligonucleotides as probes. Full-size cDNA clones coding for these polypeptide hormones were isolated and characterized. The cDNA sequences for PRL and βGTH have been reported earlier. The cDNA clone for GH contains 1148 bp and codes for a preGH of 210 amino acids. The chinook salmon GH, reported in the present investigation, differs from chum salmon GH in only 1 amino acid, and from coho salmon GH in 5 amino acids. **Plasmids** containing **modified nucleotide** sequences coding for GH, PRL, and βGTH were constructed individually into an **expression vector** using the heat-inducible λ pL promoter. Mature PRL, GH, and unglycosylated βGTH were expressed in bacteria at elevated

temperature

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:60112 USPATFULL
TITLE: Transgenic non-human mammal expressing the DNA sequence encoding kappa casein mammary gland and milk
INVENTOR(S): Hansson, Lennart, Ume.ang., Sweden
Stromqvist, Mats, Ume.ang., Sweden
Bergstrom, Sven, Ume.ang., Sweden
Hernell, Olle, Ume.ang., Sweden
Tornell, Jan, Vastra, Sweden
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Symbicom Aktiebolag, Umea, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6222094 | B1 | 20010424 | | |
| | WO 9315196 | | 19930805 | | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-256799 | | 19941206 | (8) | |
| | WO 1993-DK24 | | 19930125 | | |
| | | | 19941206 | PCT 371 date | |
| | | | 19941206 | PCT 102(e) date | |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | SE 1992-88 | 19920123 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Crouch, Deborah
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cooper, Iver P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3140
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to an expression system comprising a DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide which ha a biological activity of human κ-casein, the system comprising a 5'-flanking sequence capable of mediating expression of said DNA sequence. In preferred embodiments the 5'-flanking sequence is from a milk protein gene of a mammal such as a casein gene or whey acidic protein (WAP) gene and the DNA sequence contains at least one intron sequence. The invention further relates to DNA sequences, replicable **expression vectors** and cells harboring said vectors, recombinant polypeptide e.g. in glycosylated form, and milk, infant formula or nutrient supplement comprising recombinant polypeptide. The invention also relates to a method for producing a transgenic non-human mammal comprising injecting an expression system as defined above and optionally a further DNA encoding β-casein or an analog, variant or subsequence thereof into a fertilized egg or a cell of an embryo of a mammal so as to incorporate the expression system into the germline of the mammal and developing the resulting injected fertilized egg or embryo into an adult female mammal. In one embodiment, the endogenous polypeptide expressing capability of the mammal is destroyed and/or replaced with the expression system defined above. The invention further relates to a transgenic non-human mammal such as a mouse, rat, rabbit, goat, sheep, pig, lama, camel or bovine species whose germ cells a somatic cells contain a DNA sequence as defined above as a result of chromosomal incorporation into the non-human mammalian genome, or into the genome of an ancestor of said non-human mammal.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d ibib abs 4-23 l6

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:134621 USPATFULL
TITLE: Recombinant beta-lactamase, usable as carrier molecule in immunogenic compositions
INVENTOR(S): Gicquel, Brigitte, Paris, France
Timm, Juliano, Paris, France
Trias, Joaquim, San Mateo, CA, United States
Duez, Colette, Angleur, Belgium
Perilli, Maria-Grazia, L'Aquilie, Italy
Dusart, Jean, Nandrin, Belgium
Frere, Jean-Marie, Nandrin, Belgium
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Pasteur, Paris Cedex, France (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5830457 | | 19981103 | |
| | WO 9317113 | | 19930902 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-284465 | | 19941114 | (8) |
| | WO 1993-FR151 | | 19930212 | |
| | | | 19941114 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19941114 | PCT 102(e) date |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | FR 1992-1713 | 19920214 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lau, Kawai
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1481
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a nucleotide sequence characterized in that it is selected amongst the following nucleotide sequences: the sequence of the gene coding for a B-lactamase, or any part of said gene, particularly the sequence between nucleotides 1 and 394 containing the signals for expression of the gene, or the coding sequence comprising nucleotides 395 to 1274, or any sequence hybridizing under stringent conditions with the above sequence. Utilization of B-lactamase as a carrier protein for carrying heterolog epitopes for the preparation of vaccine compositions is also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:104610 USPATFULL
TITLE: Expression of signal-peptide-free staphylokinases
INVENTOR(S): Behnke, Detlev, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of
Schlott, Bernhard, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of
Albrecht, Sybille, Dresden, Germany, Federal Republic of
Guhrs, Karl-Heinz, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of
Hartmann, Manfred, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): medac Gesellschaft fur klinische spezialpraparate mbH, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5801037 | | 19980901 | |
| | WO 9313209 | | 19930708 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-256261 | | 19940630 | (8) |
| | WO 1992-EP2989 | | 19921228 | |
| | | | 19940630 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19940630 | PCT 102(e) date |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | DE 1991-4143297 | 19911230 |
| | DE 1992-4220516 | 19920622 |
| | DE 1992-4240801 | 19921201 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bugaisky, Gabriele E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nixon & Vanderhye P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2401
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to recombinant staphylokinase polypeptides with plasminogen activator effect and to their production and use. The polypeptides are obtained by expression of DNA sequences which are free from signal-peptide-coding regions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:58101 USPATFULL
TITLE: Genetically engineered bacteria to identify and produce medically important agents
INVENTOR(S): Block, Timothy M., Doylestown, PA, United States
Grafstrom, Robert H., Lansdowne, PA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5532124 | | 19960702 | |
| | WO 9213972 | | 19920820 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-98313 | | 19931006 | (8) |
| | WO 1992-US1188 | | 19920211 | |
| | | | 19931006 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19931006 | PCT 102(e) date |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-654064, filed on 11 Feb 1991, now abandoned

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | WO 1991-US7294 | 19911004 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nucker, Christine M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Stucker, Jeffrey
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1489
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Microorganisms modified such that their growth in selective media is dependent upon the inhibition of a medically important target function are provided and utilized in methods for the screening of potential medically important compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:34071 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polypeptides having a dopaminergic receptor activity, nucleic acids coding for these polypeptides and use of these polypeptides for the screening of substances active on these polypeptides
INVENTOR(S): Sokoloff, Pierre, Le Plessis Bouchard, France
Martres, Marie-Pascale, Paris, France
Schwartz, Jean-Charles, Paris, France
Bruno, Giros, Chatillon, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale, Paris, France (non-U.S. government)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5407823 | | 19950418 | |
| | WO 9115513 | | 19911017 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-781254 | | 19911231 | (7) |
| | WO 1991-FR269 | | 19910403 | |
| | | | 19911231 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19911231 | PCT 102(e) date |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | FR 1990-4476 | 19900406 |
| | FR 1990-8027 | 19900626 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hill, Jr., Robert J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ulm, John D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 5
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1770
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention is directed to novel polypeptides having dopaminergic receptor activity and nucleic acid sequences encoding these novel polypeptides. The novel polypeptides are useful as drugs and/or to screen other drugs that affect dopaminergic receptors. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as diagnostic agents and to prepare transformed cells and vectors expressing the novel polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:15632 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polypeptides having a β-adrenergic receptor activity in man, implicated in the lipolytic response, nucleic acids coding for these polypeptides and the use of these polypeptides for the screening of a substance active on these polypeptides
INVENTOR(S): Emorine, Laurent, All of Paris, France
Marullo, Stefano, All of Paris, France

Strosberg, Donny, All of Paris, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5288607 | | 19940222 | <-- |
| | WO 9008775 | | 19900809 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-721571 | | 19910903 | (7) |
| | WO 1990-FR54 | | 19900125 | |
| | | | 19910903 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19910903 | PCT 102(e) date |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | FR 1989-918 | 19890125 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Hyosuk
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keck, Mahin & Cate
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 958
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel polypeptides having a β-adrenergic receptor activity containing the sequence of 402 amino acids, or a fragment of this sequence, said fragment being such that, in particular, either it nonetheless includes the sites contained in said sequence and whose presence is necessary so that, when the fragment is exposed to the surface of a cell, it is capable of participating in the activation of the cyclase adenylate in the presence of an agonist, or it is likely to be recognized by antibodies which also recognize the above succession of 402 amino acids, but fail to recognize the β1 adrenergic receptor and the β2 adrenergic receptor. These polypeptides are useful for screening drugs which act on said polypeptides and for treating obesity, fat diabetes and hyperlipidemias.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:74204 USPATFULL
TITLE: Recombinant bacteria expressing functional R76 mammalian receptors on their surface
INVENTOR(S): Marullo, Stefano, Paris, France
Delavier, Colette, Paris, France
Emorine, Laurent, Paris, France
Strosberg, Donny, Paris, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5242822 | | 19930907 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1991-675110 | | 19910325 | (7) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-324890, filed on 17 Mar 1989, now abandoned | | | |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | FR 1988-3475 | 19880317 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hill, Jr., Robert J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ulm, John D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1124
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a vector capable of being replicated in cultures of unicellular organisms, this vector containing a gene coding for a eucaryotic protein having the biological activity of a membrane receptor and interacting with a regulatory protein--called the G protein--able to bind molecules of guanosine triphosphate (GTP). The invention also relates to cell organisms transformed by the above vectors. It also relates to procedures for the detection of the capacity of a molecule to behave as a ligand for a receptor and a procedure for studying the affinity of a receptor for a ligand as well as a kit for detecting the possible affinity of a ligand for a receptor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:96939 USPATFULL
TITLE: Recombinant DNA vectors capable of expressing apoaequorin in E. coli
INVENTOR(S): Cormier, Milton J., Bogart, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc., Athens, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5162227 | | 19921110 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1988-173045 | | 19880317 (7) | |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1985-702308, filed on 15 Feb 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-687903, filed on 31 Dec 1984, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schwartz, Richard A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Neeley, Richard L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 6
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1754
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A gene which codes for the protein apoaequorin is disclosed along with recombinant DNA vectors containing this gene.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:12875 USPATFULL
TITLE: Enhanced expression of human interleukin-2 in mammalian cells
INVENTOR(S): Cullen, Bryan R., West Caldwell, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 4992367 | | 19910212 | <-- |

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1986-862082 19860512 (6)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Teskin, Robin L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ellis, Joan
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Gould, George M., Leon, Bernard S., Epstein, William H.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1074
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and compositions are provided for the high level expression of human interleukin-2 in mammalian cells. This high level expression is produced by the substitution of the normal human 5' noncoding sequences and the AUG initiation codon of the interleukin-2 gene by heterologous corresponding sequences. The expression product is a glycosylated polypeptide which is similar to the natural product and which can be purified to a high degree of purity for use as a therapeutic agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994025586 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): TRANSGENIC ANIMALS HAVING AN ENGINEERED IMMUNE RESPONSE
TITLE (FRENCH): ANIMAUX TRANSGENIQUES A REPONSE IMMUNITAIRE OBTENUE PAR GENIE GENETIQUE
INVENTOR(S): SARVETNICK, Nora;
LERNER, Richard, A.;
SCHULTZ, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9425586 | **A1** | **19941110** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1994-US4708 A 19940429
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1993-8/056,365 19930430

ABEN The invention describes a transgenic animal having somatic and germ cells that comprise an exogenous exon expressable in antibody-producing cells of the animal, wherein the exon codes for an immunoglobulin V region capable of forming a coordination complex with a metal cation. Also described are methods of producing and using the transgenic animal for the production of antibody molecules that have a metal binding site.

ABFR L'invention concerne un animal transgenique comprenant des cellules somatiques et germinales contenant un exon exogene exprimable dans les cellules productrices d'anticorps de l'animal, l'exon codant pour une region d'immunoglobuline V capable de former un complexe de coordination avec un cation de metal. L'invention porte egalement sur des procedes de production et d'utilisation dudit animal transgenique pour la production de molecules anticorpales comprenant un site de fixation des metaux.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994024313 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR NUCLEIC ACID DETECTION, SEQUENCING, AND CLONING USING EXONUCLEASE
TITLE (FRENCH): METHODES DE DETECTION, DE SEQUENCAGE ET DE CLONAGE DE L'ACIDE NUCLEIQUE A L'AIDE D'EXONUCLEASE
INVENTOR(S): MURTAGH, James, J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MURTAGH, James, J.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| **WO 9424313** | **A1** | **19941027** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1994-US4310 A 19940419
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1993-8/049,264 19930419

ABEN The present invention provides a method of detecting the presence of a nucleotide sequence within a double-stranded DNA in a sample comprising: a) digesting the double-stranded DNA with an exonuclease which converts at lest a portion of the double-stranded DNA to single-stranded DNA; b) binding the single-stranded DNA with a nucleic acid probe which selectively hybridizes with the single-stranded DNA, and c) detecting hybridization between the single-stranded DNA and the nucleic acid probe, the existence of hybridization indicating the presence of the nucleotide sequence within the double-stranded DNA in the sample. The present invention further provides a method of detecting the presence of a nucleotide sequence in a sample comprising DNA which is the product of a DNA amplification technique. The invention also provides methods of sequencing and cloning using exonuclease.

ABFR Methode de detection d'une sequence nucleotidique dans l'ADN bifilaire contenu dans un echantillon consistant: a) a digerer l'ADN bifilaire a l'aide d'une exonuclease convertissant au moins une portion de l'ADN bifilaire en ADN monofilaire; b) a lier l'ADN bifilaire avec une sonde d'acide nucleique qui s'hybride selectivement avec l'ADN monofilaire; c) a detecter l'hybridation revelatrice de la prèsence de la sequence nucleotidique dans l'ADN bifilaire de l'echantillon. La presente invention porte egalement sur une methode de detection de la presence d'une sequence nucleotidique dans un echantillon d'ADN produit par une technique d'amplification d'ADN. L'invention porte en outre sur des methodes de sequencage et de clonage a l'aide d'exonuclease.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994010313 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): INTERFERON TAU COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS D'INTERFERON TAU ET LEURS PROCEDES D'UTILISATION
INVENTOR(S): BAZER, Fuller, Warren;
JOHNSON, Howard, Marcellus;
PONTZER, Carol, Hanlon;
OTT, Troy, Lee;

VAN HEEKE, Gino;
IMAKAWA, Kazuhiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA;
THE WOMEN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| **WO 9410313** | **A2** | **19940511** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP KR AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1993-US10016 A 19931019
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1992-7/969,890 19921030

ABEN The present invention describes the production of interferon-tau proteins and polypeptides derived therefrom. The antiviral and anticellular proliferation properties of these proteins and polypeptides are disclosed. One advantage of the proteins of the present invention is that they do not have cytotoxic side-effects when used to treat cells. Structure/function relationships for the interferon-tau protein are also described.

ABFR L'invention concerne la production de proteines d'interferon-tau et de polypeptides derives de celles-ci. L'invention concerne egalement les proprietes de proliferation antivirales et anticellulaires de ces proteines et polypeptides. Un avantage des proteines de l'invention est qu'elles ne presentent pas d'effet secondaire cytotoxique lorsqu'on les utilise pour traiter les cellules. L'invention concerne en outre des relations de structure/fonction pour la proteine d'interferon-tau.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994002502 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): PEPTIDE AND PROTEIN FUSIONS TO THIOREDOXIN AND THIOREDOXIN-LIKE MOLECULES
TITLE (FRENCH): FUSIONS DE PEPTIDES ET DE PROTEINES POUR FORMER DES MOLECULES DE THIOREDOXINE ET RESSEMBLANT A LA THIOREDOXINE
INVENTOR(S): McCOY, John;
LAVALLIE, Edward, R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENETICS INSTITUTE, INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| **WO 9402502** | **A1** | **19940203** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1993-US6913 A 19930723
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1992-7/921,848 19920728

ABEN This invention provides a fusion molecule comprising a DNA sequence encoding a thioredoxin-like protein fused to the DNA sequence encoding a selected heterologous peptide or protein. The peptide or protein may be fused to the amino terminus of the thioredoxin-like molecule, the carboxyl

terminus of the thioredoxin-like molecule, or within the thioredoxin-like molecule, for example at the active-site loop of said molecule. Expression of this fusion molecule under the control of a regulatory sequence capable of directing its expression in a desired host cell, produces high levels of stable and soluble fusion protein. The fusion protein, located in the bacterial cytoplasm, may be selectively released from the cell by osmotic shock or freeze/thaw procedures. It may be optionally cleaved to liberate the soluble, correctly folded heterologous protein from the thioredoxin-like portion.

ABFR L'invention porte sur une molecule de fusion comprenant une sequence d'ADN codant une proteine ressemblant a la thioredoxine fusionnee a la sequence d'ADN codant un peptide ou une proteine heterologues selectionnes. Ce peptide ou cette proteine peuvent etre fusionnes a la terminaison amino de la molecule ressemblant a la thioredoxine, ou dans la molecule ressemblant a la thioredoxine, par exemple au niveau de la boucle a site actif de ladite molecule. L'expression de cette molecule de fusion sous le controle d'une sequence regulatrice capable de diriger son expression dans une cellule hote desiree produit des niveaux eleves de proteines de fusion stables et solubles. La proteine de fusion qui est situee dans le cytoplasme bacterien peut etre liberee de la cellule selectivement par choc osmotique ou par des procedures de congelation/liquefaction. Elle peut eventuellement etre dissociee pour liberer la proteine heterologue soluble correctement repliee de la portion ressemblant a la thioredoxine.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994001554 PCTFULL ED 20020513

TITLE (ENGLISH): POLYPEPTIDES, DERIVED FROM ENDONEXIN 2, HAVING HEPATITIS B VIRUS RECEPTOR ACTIVITY AND THEIR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

TITLE (FRENCH): POLYPEPTIDES DERIVES DE L'ENDONEXINE 2 ET PRESENTANT UNE ACTIVITE DE RECEPTEUR DU VIRUS DE L'HEPATITE B, ET LEUR UTILISATION DANS DES COMPOSITIONS DIAGNOSTIQUES ET PHARMACEUTIQUES

INVENTOR(S): YAP, Sing-Hiem

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): N.V. INNOGENETICS S.A.;
YAP, Sing-Hiem

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: German

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9401554 | **A1** | **19940120** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1993-EP1745 A 19930706

PRIORITY INFO.: AT 1992-92401971.4 19920708

ABEN The invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition which can contain as active substance: a polypeptide having the property of being the receptor of large and/or major HBsAg, and containing or constituted by human endonexin II, with said polypeptide being present

in an amount from 0.6 to 50
mg/kg bodyweight, preferably from 10 to 15 mg/kg bodyweight. The pharmaceutical compositions of the
invention are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of HBV infection.

ABFR L'invention se rapporte a une composition pharmaceutique contenant comme substance active: un
polypeptide dont une caracteristique est d'agir comme recepteur du grand et/ou du principal antigene
d'enveloppe du virus de l'hepatite B (HBsAg), et contenant ou constitue de l'endonexine humaine II,
ledit polypeptide etant present en une teneur comprise entre 0,6 et 50 mg par kg de poids corporel,
de preference entre 10 et 15 mg par kg de poids corporel. Les compositions pharmaceutiques de
l'invention peuvent etre utilisees pour le traitement et le diagnostic des infections par le virus
de l'hepatite B.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993015196 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): DNA ENCODING KAPPA-CASEIN, PROCESS FOR OBTAINING THE PROTEIN AND USE THEREOF
TITLE (FRENCH): AND CODANT LA KAPPA-CASEINE, PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'OBTENIR CETTE PROTEINE ET SON UTILISATION
INVENTOR(S): HANSSON, Lennart;
STRoeMQVIST, Mats;
BERGSTRoeM, Sven;
HERNELL, Olle;
ToeRNELL, Jan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SYMBICOM AKTIEBOLAG;
HANSSON, Lennart;
STRoeMQVIST, Mats;
BERGSTRoeM, Sven;
HERNELL, Olle;
ToeRNELL, Jan
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9315196 | **A1** | **19930805** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU BB BG BR CA CZ FI HU JP KP KR LK MG MN MW NO NZ PL RO RU SD SK UA US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1993-DK24 A 19930125
PRIORITY INFO.: DK 1992-88/92 19920123

ABEN The present invention relates to an expression system comprising a DNA sequence encoding a
polypeptide which has a biological activity of human kappa-casein, the system comprising a
5'-flanking sequence capable of mediating expression of said DNA sequence. In preferred embodiments
the 5'-flanking sequence is from a milk protein gene of a mammal such as a casein gene or whey
acidic protein (WAP) gene and the DNA sequence contains at least one intron sequence. The invention
further relates to DNA sequences, replicable **expression vectors** and cells harbouring said vectors,
recombinant polypeptide e.g. in glycosylated form, and milk, infant formula or nutrient supplement
comprising recombinant polypeptide. The invention also relates to a method for producing a

transgenic non-human mammal comprising injecting an expression system as defined above and optionally a further DNA encoding beta-casein or an analogue, variant or subsequence thereof into a fertilized egg or a cell of an embryo of a mammal so as to incorporate the expression system into the germline of the mammal and developing the resulting injected fertilized egg or embryo into an adult female mammal. In one embodiment, the endogenous polypeptide expressing capability of the mammal is destroyed and/or replaced with the expression system defined above. The invention further relates to a transgenic non-human mammal such as a mouse, rat, rabbit, goat, sheep, pig, lama, camel or bovine species whose germ cells and somatic cells contain a DNA sequence as defined above as a result of chromosomal incorporation into the non-human mammalian genome, or into the genome of an ancestor of said non-human mammal.

ABFR La presente invention se rapporte a un systeme d'expression comprenant une sequence d'ADN codant un polypeptide presentant l'activite biologique de la kappa-caseine humaine, le systeme comprenant une sequence d'encadrement 5' pouvant induire l'expression de ladite sequence d'ADN. Selon des modes de realisation preferes, la sequence d'encadrement 5' provient d'un gene de proteine de lait d'un mammifere, tel que le gene de caseine ou le gene de proteine acide de lactoserum (WAP), et la sequence d'ADN contient au moins une sequence d'introns. L'invention se rapporte en outre a des sequences d'ADN, a des vecteurs d'expression reproductibles et a des cellules contenant de tels vecteurs, a un polypeptide recombine, par exemple sous une forme glycosylee, ainsi qu'a du lait, du lait pour nourrison ou un complement nutritif comprenant le polypeptide recombine. L'invention se rapporte egalement a un procede servant a produire un mammifere transgenique n'appartenant pas a l'espece humaine, et qui consiste a injecter un systeme d'expression tel que defini ci-dessus, et, eventuellement, un ADN codant la beta-caseine ou un analogue, une variante ou une sous-sequence de beta-caseine, dans un oeuf feconde ou dans une cellule d'un embryon de mammifere afin d'introduire le systeme d'expression dans la lignee souche du mammifere, puis a developper l'oeuf feconde ou l'embryon injectes dans un mammifere femelle adulte. Selon un mode de realisation, l'aptitude du mammifere a exprimer le polypeptide endogene est detruite et/ou remplacee par le systeme d'expression decrit ci-dessus. L'invention se rapporte en outre a un mammifere transgenique n'appartenant pas a l'espece humaine, tel qu'une souris, un rat, une chevre, un mouton, un cochon, un lama, un chameau ou un bovin dont les cellules souches et les cellules somatiques contiennent une sequence d'ADN definie ci-dessus, laquelle a ete introduite par insertion chromosomique dans le genome du mammifere, ou dans le genome d'un ancetre dudit mammifere n'appartenant pas a l'espece humaine.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993004172 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): GENE ENCODING A HUMAN BETA-CASEIN PROCESS FOR OBTAINING THE PROTEIN AND USE THEREOF IN AN INFANT FORMULA
TITLE (FRENCH): GENE CODANT UNE BETA-CASEINE HUMAINE, PROCEDE D'OBTENTION DE LA PROTEINE ET SON UTILISATION DANS UNE FORMULATION A USAGE PEDIATRIQUE
INVENTOR(S): BERGSTRoeM, Sven;
HERNELL, Olle;
LoeNNERDAL, Bo;
HJALMARSSON, Karin;
HANSSON, Lennart;
ToeRNELL, Jan;
STRoeMQVIST, Mats
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SYMBICOM AKTIEBOLAG;
BERGSTRoeM, Sven;
HERNELL, Olle;
LoeNNERDAL, Bo;
HJALMARSSON, Karin;
HANSSON, Lennart;
ToeRNELL, Jan;
STRoeMQVIST, Mats
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9304172 | **A2** | **19930304** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU BB BG BR CA CS FI HU JP KP KR LK MG MN MW NO PL RO RU SD US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1992-DK246 A 19920819
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1991-PCT/DK91/00233 19910819

ABEN The present invention relates to a DNA sequence encoding the human milk protein beta-casein or an analogue or variant thereof which has either the calcium binding activity of human beta-casein, or opioid activity, or angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitory activity, or a combination of any two or three of these activities. The DNA sequence may optionally contain one or more intron sequences and permissive RNA splice signals. The DNA sequence is used in the production of recombinant human beta-casein, advantageously by means of production in transgenic non-human mammals such as bovine species. In one embodiment, the DNA sequence is inserted into a milk protein gene of a mammal such as a whey acidic protein (WAP) gene. The main use of the recombinant human beta-casein is as a constituent of infant formulae. It is contemplated that the recombinant human beta-casein provides a substantial improvement of the nutritional and biological value of the formulae in that a closer similarity to human milk is obtained.

ABFR L'invention se rapporte a une sequence d'ADN codant la beta-caseine de la proteine de lait humain, ou une de ses variantes ou un de ses analogues, possedant soit l'activite de fixation du calcium de la beta-caseine humaine, ou une activite opioide, ou une activite d'inhibition de l'enzyme de conversion de l'angiotensine (ACE), ou une combinaison de deux ou trois desdites

activites. La sequence d'ADN peut eventuellement contenir une ou plusieurs sequences d'introns, ainsi que des signaux d'epissage d'un ARN permissif. On utilise la sequence d'ADN dans la production de beta-caseine humaine recombinante, de preference, par l'intermediaire d'une production au moyen de mammiferes transgeniques non humains, tels que des especes bovines. Dans un mode de realisation de l'invention, on introduit la sequence d'ADN dans un gene de proteine de lait d'un mammifere, tel qu'un gene de proteine acide de petit lait (WAP). On utilise principalement la beta-caseine humaine recombinante en tant que constituant de preparations alimentaires pour nourrissons. La beta-caseine humaine recombinante permet d'ameliorer la valeur nutritionnelle et biologique de ces preparations alimentaires, grace a des caracteristiques extremement semblables a celles du lait humain.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991016912 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): METAL BINDING PROTEINS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROTEINES DE LIAISON DES METAUX
INVENTOR(S): LERNER, Richard, A.;
ROBERTS, Victoria, N.;
GETZOFF, Elisabeth, D.;
TAINER, John, A.;
BENKOVIC, Stephen, J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SCRIPPS CLINIC AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9116912 | **A1** | **19911114** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AT AU BE CA CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IT JP LU NL NO SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1991-US3149 A 19910507
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1990-521,258 19900508
US 1990-539,980 19900618

ABEN The invention describes a metal binding protein capable of forming a coordination complex with a metal cation. The protein contains a sequence of amino acid residues that defines a variable domain of an immunoglobulin light chain having an L1 region and an L3 region, and also contains three contact amino acid residues in the variable domain that participate as ligands for the metal coordination complex.

ABFR Cette invention decrit une proteine de liaison des metaux qui est capable de former un complexe de coordination avec un cation metal. Ladite proteine renferme une sequence de residus d'acides amines qui definit un domaine variable d'une chaine legere d'immunoglobine ayant une region L1 et une region L3, et contient egalement trois residus d'acides amines de contact dans le domaine variable, lesquels participent en tant que ligands pour le complexe de coordination metallique.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991000910 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): ENZYMES AND ENZYMATIC DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

TITLE (FRENCH): ENZYMES ET COMPOSITIONS DETERGENTES ENZYMATIQUES
INVENTOR(S): BATENBURG, Amir, Maximiliaan;
EGMOND, Maarten, Robert;
FRENKEN, Leon, Gerardus, Joseph;
VERRIPS, Cornelis, Theodurus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNILEVER NV;
UNILEVER PLC;
BATENBURG, Amir, Maximiliaan;
EGMOND, Maarten, Robert;
FRENKEN, Leon, Gerardus, Joseph;
VERRIPS, Cornelis, Theodurus
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| **WO 9100910** | **A1** | **19910124** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: BR CA JP US
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1990-GB1052 A 19900706
PRIORITY INFO.: GB 1989-8915658.2 19890707
ABEN Lipase enzymes including mutant lipase enzymes, e.g. from Pseudomonas species, are produced and
modified by recombinant DNA technique. The enzymes are applicable in detergent and cleaning
compositions, with advantages for example of improved stability to proteolytic digestion.
ABFR Des enzymes de lipase comprenant des enzymes mutants de lipase, p.ex. provenant des especes
Pseudomonas, sont produits et modifies par la technique d'ADN recombinant. Les enzymes s'appliquent
aux compositions detergentes ou de nettoyage, et presentent par exemple une stabilite amelioree a la
digestion proteolytique.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990003396 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): DNA DAMAGE-BINDING FACTOR AND USES THEREFOR
TITLE (FRENCH): FACTEUR DE LIAISON DE DETERIORATION D'ADN ET SES UTILISATIONS
INVENTOR(S): DONAHUE, Brian, A.;
ESSIGMANN, John, M.;
LIPPARD, Stephen, J.;
TONEY, Jeffrey, H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| **WO 9003396** | **A1** | **19900405** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT JP LU NL SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1989-US4128 A 19890921
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1988-247,774 19880922
ABEN DNA damage-binding factor of mammalian origin and DNA encoding such a factor, as well as probes
specific for DNA damage-binding factor or DNA encoding it and methods of detecting DNA
damage-binding factor in mammalian cells. In particular, a mammalian cellular factor that
selectively recognizes and binds DNA damaged or modified by a drug (the anticancer drug,

cis-Diamminedichloroplatinum (II) or cisplatin) has been identified.

ABFR L'invention concerne un facteur de liaison de deterioration d'ADN d'origine mammifere et de l'ADN codant ledit facteur, ainsi que des sondes specifiques pour un facteur de liaison de deterioration d'ADN ou de l'ADN le codant, et des procedes de detection de facteur de liaison de deterioration d'ADN dans des cellules mammiferes. On a notamment identifie un facteur cellulaire mammifere reconnaissant et liant selectivement de l'ADN deteriore ou modifie par un medicament (le medicament anticancer, cis-Diamminedichloroplatine (II) ou cisplatine).

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989003886 PCTFULL ED 20020513

TITLE (ENGLISH): EXPRESSION SYSTEMS FOR PREPARATION OF POLYPEPTIDES IN PROKARYOTIC CELLS

TITLE (FRENCH): SYSTEMES D'EXPRESSION DESTINES A LA PREPARATION DE POLYPEPTIDES DANS DES CELLULES PROCARYOTIQUES

INVENTOR(S): ROSE, Timothy, M.;
FRANCESCHINI, Thomas, J.;
BRUCE, A., Gregory;
LIU, Suo, Win

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ONCOGEN, A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | WO 8903886 | **A1** | **19890505** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT JP LU NL SE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPLICATION INFO.: | WO 1988-US3872 | A | 19881028 |
| PRIORITY INFO.: | US 1987-115,139 | | 19871030 |
| | US 1988-240,768 | | 19880902 |

ABEN Expression cassettes for enhanced expression and production of a polypeptide of interest in prokaryotic cells are provided. The expression cassettes provide for production of the polypeptide of interest so that such polypeptide can either be secreted from the host cell in an active conformation or conveniently processed and renatured to a functional state. Preferably, the polypeptide of interest is expressed as a fusion protein, particularly fused to a leader sequence from a highly expressed bacterial or bacteriophage gene. The polypeptide of interest may subsequently be cleaved from the leader sequence and refolded, or used as a fusion protein.

ABFR Cassettes d'expression permettant d'exalter l'expression et la production d'un polypeptide d'interet dans des cellules procaryotiques. Les cassettes d'expression assurent la production du polypeptide d'interet de sorte que ledit polypeptide peut etre soit secrete a partir de la cellule hote dans une conformation active, soit convenablement traite et renature jusqu'a obtention d'un etat fonctionnel. Le polypeptide d'interet est de preference exprime sous forme d'une proteine de fusion, notamment fusionnee avec une sequence guide a partir d'un gene bacterien ou bacteriophage fortement exprime. On peut par la suite cliver le polypeptide d'interet a partir de la sequence

guide, puis le replier ou l'utiliser comme proteine de fusion.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989001970 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): TRANSFORMED LACTIC ACID BACTERIA
TITLE (FRENCH): BACTERIES D'ACIDE LACTIQUE TRANSFORMEES
INVENTOR(S): MICHIELS, Frank;
DELCOUR, Jean;
MAHILLON, Jacques;
JOOS, Henz;
PLATTEEUW, Christ;
JOSSON, Kathy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PLANT GENETIC SYSTEMS, N.V.;
UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN;
MICHIELS, Frank;
DELCOUR, Jean;
MAHILLON, Jacques;
JOOS, Henz;
PLATTEEUW, Christ;
JOSSON, Kathy
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| WO 8901970 | **A2** | **19890309** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: FI JP NO US
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1988-EP813 A 19880902
PRIORITY INFO.: GB 1987-87401972.2 (EP) 19870902
ABEN An inoculum for silage and a probiotic which include lactic acid bacteria transformed with at least one exogenous gene or DNA fragment thereof coding for an enzyme which breaks down an oligosaccharide and/or a polysaccharide into a monosaccharide, disaccharide or other fermentable carbohydrate. Also provided are methods for transforming the lactic acid bacterial by electroporation and by the use of new plasmids, vectors and other DNA sequences. A new amylase is also provided.
ABFR Un inoculum destine au fourrage ensile et un probiotique renferment des bacteries d'acide lactique transformees avec au moins un gene exogene ou son fragment d'ADN codant pour une enzyme qui decompose un oligosaccharide et/ou un polysaccharide en un monosaccharide, disaccharide ou autre carbohydrate fermentable. Sont egalement decrits des procedes pour transformer les bacteries d'acide lactique par electroporation et par l'emploi de nouveaux plasmides, vecteurs et autres sequences d'ADN. Une nouvelle amylase est egalement decrite.

=> s chemical? (2n) modif? (2n) (vector or plasmid or expressio? casset?)
5 FILES SEARCHED...
L7 123 CHEMICAL? (2N) MODIF? (2N) (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?)

=> s l7 and (py<=1994)
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L8 22 L7 AND (PY<=1994)

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=> dup rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9            11 DUP REM L8 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:48:59 ON 18 SEP 2005)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, CA, USPATFULL, PCTFULL' ENTERED
     AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005
L1         13002 S (PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (P) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLE?
L2           756 S L1 AND (PY<=1994)
L3           674 DUP REM L2 (82 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4           265 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (S) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRI
L5            63 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (5N) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYR
L6            23 S L5 AND EXPRESSION VECTOR
L7           123 S CHEMICAL? (2N) MODIF? (2N) (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? C
L8            22 S L7 AND (PY<=1994)
L9            11 DUP REM L8 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l9 or l6
L10           34 L9 OR L6

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11           34 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l9 ibib abs 1-11

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CA  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         122:155718  CA
TITLE:                    Method of detecting compounds utilizing chemically
                          modified lambdoid bacteriophage
INVENTOR(S):              Ray, Bryan L.; Lin, Edmund C. C.; Crea, Roberto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Symbiotech, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   3
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 9424959            A1    19941110    WO 1994-US4611           19940428 <--
         W:  AU, CA, JP
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     CA 2159716            AA    19941110    CA 1994-2159716          19940428 <--
     AU 9467141            A1    19941121    AU 1994-67141            19940428 <--
     AU 679228             B2    19970626
     EP 691828             A1    19960117    EP 1994-914923           19940428
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     JP 08509613           T2    19961015    JP 1994-524503           19940428
     US 5663069            A     19970902    US 1995-590708           19951208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 1993-53866       A    19930427
                                             WO 1994-US4611      W    19940428
AB   Disclosed is a protein construct including a chemical modified lambdoid tail
     protein having a chemical reactive amino acid residue linked to a target mol.
     Also disclosed is an infective lambdoid bacteriophage displaying on its
     outer surface the chemical modified tail protein. In addition, methods of
     detecting a mol.-of-interest in a solution and methods of detecting cells
     producing a mol.-of-interest which utilize the infective lambdoid
     bacteriophage having the chemical modified tail protein are disclosed. The
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method for detecting a mol.-of-interest involves: (1) providing a protein construct comprising a modified gpV protein having a chemical reactive amino acid residue which is chemical coupled to a target mol.; (2) assembling in vitro an infective lambdoid bacteriophage comprising the modified gpV protein and having the target mol. on the outer surface of the bacteriophage; (3) processing the bacteriophage-linked target mol. such that the bacteriophage is rendered reversibly non-infective; (4) treating the non-infective bacteriophage with a solution-to-be-tested, the solution containing a mol. of interest which renders the non-infective bacteriophage infective; (5) infecting a bacterial cell with the treated bacteriophage; and (6) detecting the infected cell (infection being indicative of the presence of the mol. of interest in the solution).

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 11 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2005 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994009145 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TITLE (ENGLISH): PARTICLE TRANSFECTION: A METHOD FOR THE TRANSFER OF POLYNUCLEOTIDE MOLECULE INTO CELLS
TITLE (FRENCH): TRANSFECTION DE PARTICUCLES: PROCEDE DE TRANSFERT DE MOLECULES POLYNUCLEOTIDIQUES DANS DES CELLULES
INVENTOR(S): KEATINGS, Armand;
MATTHEWS, Kathryn, E.;
MILLS, Gordon, B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CANGENE CORPORATION
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

| NUMBER | KIND | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| WO 9409145 | **A1** | **19940428** |

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA JP KR NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1993-CA429 A 19931013
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1992-959,317 19921013
ABEN A method of directly transfecting a large number of eukaryotic, prokaryotic or plant cells,
which retains substantial cell viability is achieved by the present invention. The method includes
the steps of contacting with cells adhered to a support, an amount of polynucleotide molecule
targeted for transfection into the cells and an amount of particles. A gentle agitation of the
cells, polynucleotide molecules and particules permits direct transfection of the polynucleotide
molecules into the cells.
ABFR L'invention se raporte a un procede permettant de transfecter directement un grand nombre de
cellules eucaryotiques, procaryotiques ou de plantes tout en maintenant une viabilite substantielle
des cellules. Le procede consiste a mettre en contact, avec les cellules fixees a un support, une
certaine quantite de molecules polynucleotidiques ciblees pour etre transfectees dans les cellules,
ainsi qu'une certaine quantite de particules. Une agitation legere des cellules, des molecules
nucleotidiques et des particules permet de transfecter directement les molecules dans les cellules.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 119:155100 CA
TITLE: Scanning tunneling microscopy, atomic force microscopy and surface analysis methods for the investigation of biomolecule structure at a solid surface

AUTHOR(S): Rabke-Clemmer, Carol E.; Wenzler, Lisa A.; Beebe, Thomas P., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (**1993**), 1891(Proceedings of Advances in DNA Sequencing Technology, 1993), 38-47
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Results are presented of STM and AFM investigations of coated and uncoated samples containing **plasmid** DNA, **chem. modified** DNA, and tobacco mosaic virus. These specimens were adsorbed by a variety of methods onto low Miller index gold single crystals, co-evaporated film, and mica substrates. Some of the samples were prepared and transferred into an ultrahigh vacuum chamber for further treatment and anal. by Auger electron spectroscopy (AES) and electron spectroscopy for chemical anal. (ESCA or XPS) in an effort to investigate various methods for depositing chemical modified DNA onto gold and mica substrates. These results are discussed in the context of corroborating STM and AFM image results with the established techniques of AES and ESCA. It is potentially beneficial to make certain chemical modifications to the surfaces and the DNA for two purposes: to aid in adsorption of the mol. to the substrate and to provide a label for the electron spectroscopy verification studies. The interactions of thiolated and brominated DNA with a Au(111) single crystal were studied to use the soft acid/soft base interactions of the sulfur/bromine with the gold, analogous to work by Nuzzo and coworkers. It is hoped to enhance the mol.-substrate interactions in such a way as to make the imaging of the biomols. such as DNA more reproducible and less prone to artifacts.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89384548 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2779552
TITLE: DNA interstrand cross-links promote chromosomal integration of a selected gene in human cells.
AUTHOR: Vos J M; Hanawalt P C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, California 94305-5020.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 44349 (NCI)
SOURCE: Molecular and cellular biology, **(1989 Jul)** 9 (7) 2897-905.
Journal code: 8109087. ISSN: 0270-7306.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19891013

AB We have used integrative pSV2 plasmids to learn how DNA lesions affect nonhomologous recombination with human chromosomes. Enhanced stable transformation of fibrosarcoma cells with a selectable gene was observed after **chemical modification** of the **plasmid** DNA; thus, cells transfected with plasmid pSV2-gpt carrying photoadducts of the cross-linking agent 4'-hydroxymethyl-4,5',8-trimethylpsoralen (HMT) yielded four- to sevenfold-higher levels of Gpt+ transformants than were obtained with untreated plasmid. The enhancement due to HMT interstrand cross-links was at least as great as that due to the monoadducts. DNA hybridization analysis indicated that the enhanced transformation frequency resulted from an increased number of cells carrying integrated plasmid sequences rather than from a higher copy number per transformant. The enhancement was not seen with a plasmid missing the sequences flanking the minimal simian virus 40 gpt transcription unit. Cotransfection with

untreated and HMT-treated plasmids suggested that the HMT-containing DNA interacted preferentially with some cellular factor that promoted chromosomal integration of the plasmid DNA. It is concluded that (i) interstrand cross-linking as well as intrastrand DNA adducts promote nonhomologous recombination in human chromatin and (ii) DNA sequences flanking the selectable genes are the targets for such recombinational events.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 110:129414 CA
TITLE: Novel aerobic tetracycline resistance gene that chemically modifies tetracycline
AUTHOR(S): Speer, Brenda S.; Salyers, Abigail A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (**1989**), 171(1), 148-53
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A tetracycline resistance gene that was found originally on the Bacteroides plasmid pBF4 confers resistance on Escherichia coli but only when cells are growing aerobically. When E. coli EM24 carrying this aerobic tetracycline resistance (*Tcr) gene was grown in medium containing tetracycline, the resulting spent medium was previously shown to no longer be toxic to tetracycline-sensitive (Tcs) E. coli EM24. To determine whether the *Tcr gene product modified tetracycline, the material resulting from incubation of E. coli (*Tcr) with tetracycline was characterized. When [7-3H(N)]tetracycline was added to cultures of E. coli (*Tcr), at least 90% of the label was recovered in the extracellular fluid. Therefore, tetracycline was not being sequestered by the cells. The labeled material behaved similarly to tetracycline with respect to solubility in various organic solvents. However, the UV-visible light spectrum had a single peak at 258 nm, whereas the tetracycline spectrum had a peak at 364 nm. The labeled material also had a faster migration rate than did tetracycline on thin-layer plates in a solvent system of butanol-methanol-10% citric acid (4:1:2, vol/vol/vol) and was separable from tetracycline by reverse-phase high-pressure liquid chromatog., using an acetonitrile-0.1% trifluoroacetic acid solvent system. These results demonstrate that the *Tcr gene product chemical modifies tetracycline. The *Tcr gene is the first example of a chemical modifying tetracycline resistance mechanism.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87194211 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3107276
TITLE: Transforming activity of human c-Ha-ras-1 proto-oncogene generated by the binding of 2-amino-6-methyl-dipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'-d]imidazole and 4-nitroquinoline N-oxide: direct evidence of cellular transformation by chemically modified DNA.
AUTHOR: Hashimoto Y; Kawachi E; Shudo K; Sekiya T; Sugimura T
SOURCE: Japanese journal of cancer research : Gann, **(1987 Mar)** 78 (3) 211-5.
Journal code: 8609412. ISSN: 0910-5050.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900303
Last Updated on STN: 19900303
Entered Medline: 19870619
AB An activity that transforms NIH 3T3 cells was generated by the in vitro

modification of plasmids containing the human c-Ha-ras-1 proto-oncogene with the synthesized ultimate carcinogen, 2-acetoxyamino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'-d]-imidazole (N-OAc-Glu-P-1). DNAs isolated from the transformed cells were analyzed by restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) assay using the restriction enzyme Msp I. Of fourteen transformants studied, six contained a mutation in the region of the CCGG sequence of the eleventh and the twelfth codons, in which GG corresponds to the first two nucleotides of the twelfth codon. Transforming activity was also generated by the **chemical modification** of the **plasmids** with 4-acetoxyaminoquinoline N-oxide (N-OAc-4AQO). The results clearly indicate that formation of DNA adducts with N-OAc-Glu-P-1 or N-OAc-4AQO causes the induction of transformation of mammalian cells.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87174865 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3104885
TITLE: Activation of c-Ha-ras proto-oncogene by in vitro chemical modification with 2-amino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'-d]imidazole (Glu-P-1) and 4-nitroquinoline N-oxide (4NQO).
AUTHOR: Hashimoto Y; Kawachi E; Shudo K; Sekiya T
SOURCE: Nucleic acids symposium series, **(1986)** (17) 135-8.
Journal code: 8007206. ISSN: 0261-3166.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900303
Last Updated on STN: 19900303
Entered Medline: 19870506

AB **Chemical modification** of a **plasmid** containing the human c-Ha-ras proto-oncogene (pSVMBras-gpt) in vitro with the ultimate carcinogens N-acetoxy-2-amino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'-d]imidazole (N-OAc-Glu-P-1) and N-acetoxy-4-aminoquinoline N-oxide (N-OAc-4AQO) generated an activated oncogene that transformed NIH3T3 cells. As DNA is only cellular macromolecule present in the reactions, the results clearly show that the chemical modification of DNA with carcinogens alone can cause the induction of transformation of mammalian cells.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 106:44927
TITLE: Activation of c-Ha-ras proto-oncogene by in vitro chemical modification with 2-amino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'-d]imidazole (Glu-P-1) and 4-nitroquinoline N-oxide (4NQO)
AUTHOR(S): Hashimoto, Yuichi; Kawachi, Emiko; Shudo, Koichi; Sekiya, Takeo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, 104, Japan
SOURCE: Nucleic Acids Symposium Series **(1986)**, 17(Symp. Nucleic Acids Chem., 14th, 1986), 135-8
CODEN: NACSP9; ISSN: 0261-3166
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Chem. modification** of a **plasmid** containing the human c-Ha-ras proton-oncogene (pSVMBras-gpt) in vitro with the ultimate carcinogens N-acetoxy-2-amino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a: 3',2'-d]imidazole [76206-39-8] and N-acetoxy-4-aminoquinoline N-oxide [77063-44-6] generated an activated oncogene that transformed NIH3T3 cells. As DNA is the only cellular macromol. present in the reactions, the results clearly show that the chemical modification of DNA with carcinogens alone can cause the induction of transformation of mammalian cells.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86092014 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3510372
TITLE: The molecular basis of the origin of complete and mosaic mutants.
AUTHOR: Dianov G L; Vasyunina E A; Ovchinnikova L P; Sinitsina O I; Salganik R I
SOURCE: Mutation research, (1986 Jan-Feb) 159 (1-2) 41-6.
Journal code: 0400763. ISSN: 0027-5107.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198602
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19860219

AB To study the molecular basis of the origin of complete and mosaic mutants, pBR322 plasmids with damage to one or both DNA strands were constructed by limited **chemical modification** of **plasmid** DNA. Damage to one strand of DNA resulted in the induction of predominantly mosaic mutants. Data were obtained indicating that complete mutations arise as a result of damage to both strands in the region of the mutated gene.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86031320 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3902564
TITLE: [Molecular mechanisms of the initiation of complete and mosaic mutations].
Molekuliarnye mekhanizmy vozniknoveniia polnykh i mozaichnykh mutatsii.
AUTHOR: Dianov G L; Vasiunina E A; Sinitsyna O I; Ovchinnikova L P; Salganik R I
SOURCE: Genetika, (1985 Aug) 21 (8) 1253-60.
Journal code: 0047354. ISSN: 0016-6758.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19851216

AB To study the molecular basis of the origin of complete and mosaic mutants, pBR322 plasmid with one- or two-stranded DNA damage was constructed by limited **chemical modification** of the **plasmid** DNA. Damage of one strand of DNA resulted in induction of mosaic mutants. Data were obtained indicating that complete mutations arise as a result of damage of two strands in the region of the mutagenized gene.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:49858 CA
TITLE: Biological amplification of synthetic DNA: molecular cloning of a synthetic promoter
AUTHOR(S): Fritz, Hans Joachim
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Genet., Univ. Koeln, Cologne, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Nucleic Acids Research, Special Publication (1978), 4(Symp. Chem. Nucleic Acid Components, 4th), 243-6
CODEN: NARPA6; ISSN: 0309-1872
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English
AB Construction by recombination in vitro and isolation of a **plasmid** containing a **chem**. synthesized, **modified** Escherichia coli promoter are described. The impact of mol. cloning techniques on organic DNA chemical is discussed.

=> s (nucleas? resist?) (2n) (vector or plasmid or expressio? casset?)
L12 19 (NUCLEAS? RESIST?) (2N) (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?
)

=> s l12 and (py<=1994)
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L13 4 L12 AND (PY<=1994)

=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14 1 DUP REM L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l14 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89327130 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2502535
TITLE: DNA-binding proteins in cells and membrane blebs of Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
AUTHOR: Dorward D W; Garon C F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Pathobiology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Rocky Mountain Laboratories, Hamilton, Montana 59840.
SOURCE: Journal of bacteriology, **(1989 Aug)** 171 (8) 4196-201.
Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198908
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890830

AB Naturally elaborated membrane bleb fractions BI and BII of Neisseria gonorrhoeae contain both linear and circular DNAs. Because little is known about the interactions between DNA and blebs, studies were initiated to identify specific proteins that bind DNA in elaborated membrane blebs. Western immunoblots of whole-cell and bleb proteins from transformation-competent and DNA-uptake-deficient (dud) mutants were probed with single- or double-stranded gonococcal DNA, pBR322, or synthetic DNA oligomers containing intact or altered gonococcal transformation uptake sequences. The specificity and sensitivity of a nonradioactive DNA-binding protein assay was evaluated, and the assay was used to visualize DNA-protein complexes on the blots. The complexes were then characterized by molecular mass, DNA-binding specificity, and expression in bleb fractions. The assay effectively detected blotted DNA-binding proteins. At least 17 gonococcal DNA-binding proteins were identified; unique subsets occurred in BI and BII. Certain DNA-binding proteins had varied affinities for single- and double-stranded DNA, and the intact transformation uptake sequence competitively displaced the altered sequence from a BI protein at 11 kilodaltons (kDa). A dud mutant, strain FA660, lacked DNA-binding activity at the 11-kDa protein in BI. The segregation of DNA-binding proteins within BI and BII correlates with their distinct protein profiles and suggests that these vesicles may play different roles. Although the DNA-binding proteins expressed in BII may

influence the nuclease-resistant export of **plasmids** within BII vesicles, the BI 11-kDa protein may bind transforming DNA.

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=> s (vector or plasmid or expressio? casset?) (3n) (link? or bound? or bind? or
conjugat?) (5n) (modif? (2n) ribonucleotid? or deoxyribonucleotid? or nucleotid?);
s (py<=1994)
   6 FILES SEARCHED...
L15         616 (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (3N) (LINK? OR BOUND?
                OR BIND? OR CONJUGAT?) (5N) (MODIF? (2N) RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXY
                RIBONUCLEOTID? OR NUCLEOTID?)


SYSTEM LIMITS EXCEEDED - SEARCH ENDED
The search profile you entered was too complex or gave too many
answers. Simplify or subdivide the query and try again. If you have
exceeded the answer limit, enter DELETE HISTORY at an arrow prompt
(=>) to remove all previous answers sets and begin at L1. Use the
SAVE command to store any important profiles or answer sets before
using DELETE HISTORY.

=> s l15 and (py<=1994)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L16          67 L15 AND (PY<=1994)

=> dup rem l16
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L17          58 DUP REM L16 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l17 1-5 ibib abs

L17  ANSWER 1 OF 58  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:110533  USPATFULL
TITLE:                    Fatty acid desaturase genes from plants
INVENTOR(S):              Browse, John, Palouse, WA, United States
                          Grau, Luis Perez, Davis, CA, United States
                          Kinney, Anthony J., Wilmington, DE, United States
                          Pierce, Jr., John W., Wilmington, DE, United States
                          Wierzbicki, Anna M., Wilmington, DE, United States
                          Yadav, Narendra S., Chadds Ford, PA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE,
                          United States (U.S. corporation)

                               NUMBER         KIND    DATE
                          ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:       US 5952544               19990914
                          WO 9311245               19930610            <--
APPLICATION INFO.:        US 1994-244205           19940826  (8)
                          WO 1992-US10284          19921203
                                                   19940826  PCT 371 date
                                                   19940826  PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:     Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-804259, filed
                          on 4 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Utility
FILE SEGMENT:             Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:         McElwain, Elizabeth F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:         14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:          1
LINE COUNT:               4676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     The preparation and use of nucleic acid fragments encoding fatty acid
       desaturase enzymes are described. The invention permits alteration of
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plant lipid composition. Chimeric genes incorporating such nucleic acid fragments with suitable regulatory sequences may be used to create transgenic plants with altered levels of unsaturated fatty acids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 58 USPATFULL on STN

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 1998:157117 USPATFULL | | | |
| TITLE: | Phagemid for antibody screening | | | |
| INVENTOR(S): | Breitling, Frank, Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Little, Melvyn, Neckargemund, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Dubel, Stefan, Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Braunagel, Michael, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Klewinghaus, Iris, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of | | | |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Stiftung des Offentlichen Rechts, Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation) | | | |
| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5849500 | | 19981215 | |
| | WO 9301288 | | 19930121 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-982743 | | 19930510 | (7) |
| | WO 1992-EP1524 | | 19920607 | |
| | | | 19930510 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19930510 | PCT 102(e) date |
| | NUMBER | | DATE | |
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | DE 1991-4122599 | | 19910708 | |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Utility | | | |
| FILE SEGMENT: | Granted | | | |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER: | Elliott, George G. | | | |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER: | McKelvey, Terry A. | | | |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP | | | |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS: | 7 | | | |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM: | 1 | | | |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: | 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s) | | | |
| LINE COUNT: | 603 | | | |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A phagemid has been constructed that expresses an antibody fused to coliphage pIII protein. The phagemid is suitable for selecting specific antibodies from large gene libraries with small quantities of antigen. The antibody-pIII gene can be strongly repressed, so that it allows antibody libraries to be amplified without the danger of deletion mutants predominating. After induction, large quantities of the fusion protein may be expressed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 58 USPATFULL on STN

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 1998:104610 USPATFULL |
| TITLE: | Expression of signal-peptide-free staphylokinases |
| INVENTOR(S): | Behnke, Detlev, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Schlott, Bernhard, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Albrecht, Sybille, Dresden, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Guhrs, Karl-Heinz, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of<br>Hartmann, Manfred, Jena, Germany, Federal Republic of |

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): medac Gesellschaft fur klinische spezialpraparate mbH, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5801037 | | 19980901 | |
| | WO 9313209 | | 19930708 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1994-256261 | | 19940630 | (8) |
| | WO 1992-EP2989 | | 19921228 | |
| | | | 19940630 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19940630 | PCT 102(e) date |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | DE 1991-4143297 | 19911230 |
| | DE 1992-4220516 | 19920622 |
| | DE 1992-4240801 | 19921201 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bugaisky, Gabriele E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nixon & Vanderhye P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2401
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to recombinant staphylokinase polypeptides with plasminogen activator effect and to their production and use. The polypeptides are obtained by expression of DNA sequences which are free from signal-peptide-coding regions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 58 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:55940 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nucleotide sequences of soybean acyl-ACP thioesterase genes
INVENTOR(S): Hitz, William D., Wilmington, DE, United States
Yadav, Narendra S., Wilmington, DE, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5530186 | | 19960625 | |
| | WO 9211372 | | 19920907 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-76533 | | 19930614 | (8) |
| | WO 1991-US9160 | | 19911216 | |
| | | | 19930614 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19930614 | PCT 102(e) date |

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-631264, filed on 20 Dec 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Moody, Patricia R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2317
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The preparation and use of nucleic acid fragments encoding soybean seed acyl-ACP thioesterase enzyme or its precursor to modify plant oil

composition are described. Chimeric genes incorporating such nucleic acid fragments and suitable regulatory sequences may be used to transform plants to control the levels of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 58 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:73733 USPATFULL
TITLE: Expression of genes in transgenic plants
INVENTOR(S): Bird, Colin R., Bracknell, England
Grierson, Donald, Shepshed, England
Schuch, Wolfgang W., Heathlake Park, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeneca Limited, London, England (non-U.S. corporation)

| | NUMBER | KIND | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5442052 | | 19950815 | |
| | WO 9208798 | | 19920529 | <-- |
| APPLICATION INFO.: | US 1993-50393 | | 19930708 | (8) |
| | WO 1991-GB1956 | | 19911107 | |
| | | | 19930708 | PCT 371 date |
| | | | 19930708 | PCT 102(e) date |

| | NUMBER | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | GB 1990-24323 | 19901108 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fox, David T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cushman Darby & Cushman
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB DNA construct for use in transforming plant cells comprises and exogenous gene with upstream promoter and downstream terminator sequences, the promoter being a DNA sequence of not less than about 5 kilobases homologous to the DNA control sequence found upstream of the tomato PG gene. Preferably the terminator is homologous to the DNA control sequence of about 1.6 kilobases found downstream of the tomato polygalacturonase gene. Enhanced expression of the exogenous gene is obtained. The invention also included plant cells containing such constructs and plants derived therefrom.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:48:39 ON 18 SEP 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, CA, USPATFULL, PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005
L1 13002 S (PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (P) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRIBONUCLE?
L2 756 S L1 AND (PY<=1994)
L3 674 DUP REM L2 (82 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 265 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (S) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRI
L5 63 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (5N) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYR
L6 23 S L5 AND EXPRESSION VECTOR
L7 123 S CHEMICAL? (2N) MODIF? (2N) (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? C
L8 22 S L7 AND (PY<=1994)

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L9            11 DUP REM L8 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10           34 S L9 OR L6
L11           34 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12           19 S (NUCLEAS? RESIST?) (2N) (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASS
L13            4 S L12 AND (PY<=1994)
L14            1 DUP REM L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15          616 S (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (3N) (LINK? OR BOUN
L16           67 S L15 AND (PY<=1994)
L17           58 DUP REM L16 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s (vector or plasmid or expressio? casset?) (3n) (link? or bound? or bind? or
conjugat?)
L18       49640 (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (3N) (LINK? OR BOUND?
                OR BIND? OR CONJUGAT?)

=> s (vector or plasmid or expressio? casset?) (2n) (modifi? (2n) nucleotid?)
<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l18 and ((vector or plasmid or expressio? casset?) (2n) (modifi? (2n)
nucleotid?))
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L19           32 L18 AND ((VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (2N) (MODIFI
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=> s l19 and (py<=1994)
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L20            0 L19 AND (PY<=1994)

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L21           41 (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (2N) (MODIFI? (2N)
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=> s l21 and (py<=1994)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L22            1 L21 AND (PY<=1994)

=> d l22 ibib abs

L22  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CA  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:          112:49909  CA
TITLE:                     Molecular cloning and expression of salmon pituitary
                           hormones
AUTHOR(S):                 Hew, Choy L.; Trinh, Khiet Yen; Du, Shao Jun; Song,
                           Shiduo
CORPORATE SOURCE:          Res. Inst., Hosp. Sick Child., Toronto, ON, Can.
SOURCE:                    Fish Physiology and Biochemistry (1989),
                           7(1-6), 375-80
                           CODEN: FPBIEP; ISSN: 0920-1742
DOCUMENT TYPE:             Journal
LANGUAGE:                  English
AB   A cDNA library was prepared from chinook salmon pituitaries. Growth hormone
     (GH), prolactin (PRL), and the β subunit of gonadotropin (GTH) genes
     were screened using synthetic oligonucleotides as probes. Full-size cDNA
     clones coding for these polypeptide hormones were isolated and
     characterized. The cDNA sequences for PRL and βGTH have been
     reported earlier. The cDNA clone for GH contains 1148 bp and codes for a
     preGH of 210 amino acids. The chinook salmon GH, reported in the present
     investigation, differs from chum salmon GH in only 1 amino acid, and from
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coho salmon GH in 5 amino acids. **Plasmids contg.**
**modified nucleotide** sequences coding for GH, PRL, and
βGTH were constructed individually into an expression vector using
the heat-inducible λ pL promoter. Mature PRL, GH, and
unglycosylated βGTH were expressed in bacteria at elevated temperature

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:48:59 ON 18 SEP 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, CA, USPATFULL, PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 18:49:36 ON 18 SEP 2005

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L4        265 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (S) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYRI
L5         63 S L3 AND ((PLASMID OR VECTOR?) (5N) ((RIBONUCLEOTID? OR DEOXYR
L6         23 S L5 AND EXPRESSION VECTOR
L7        123 S CHEMICAL? (2N) MODIF? (2N) (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? C
L8         22 S L7 AND (PY<=1994)
L9         11 DUP REM L8 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10        34 S L9 OR L6
L11        34 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12        19 S (NUCLEAS? RESIST?) (2N) (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASS
L13         4 S L12 AND (PY<=1994)
L14         1 DUP REM L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15       616 S (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (3N) (LINK? OR BOUN
L16        67 S L15 AND (PY<=1994)
L17        58 DUP REM L16 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L18     49640 S (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (3N) (LINK? OR BOUN
L19        32 S L18 AND ((VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (2N) (MOD
L20         0 S L19 AND (PY<=1994)
L21        41 S (VECTOR OR PLASMID OR EXPRESSIO? CASSET?) (2N) (MODIFI? (2N)
L22         1 S L21 AND (PY<=1994)
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